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REPORT  
TO THE PEOPLE

About The

# **SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT**

Of

# **YOUTH SERVICES**

Grady A. Decell, Director

**A PROGRESS REPORT**

From The

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT**

Of

**YOUTH SERVICES**

**1975-1976**

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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**TO THE PEOPLE**  
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**DEPARTMENT**  
Of  
**YOUTH SERVICES**

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The Honorable James B. Edwards  
Governor, State of South Carolina  
State House  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Governor Edwards:

During the past several years, we have diligently worked toward improving the quality of life for all children committed or referred to the Department of Youth Services. This Annual Report is being submitted to you in an effort to document what has been done during the past year.

The State of South Carolina can be extremely proud of our New Unit which is being constructed this year. When completed, this unit will be the most functional and modern unit in the country. The closing of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence was both a happy and sad occasion for members of this Department. Also, this year, the Department was one of five youth service agencies in the country to receive a 1.5 million dollar grant to deinstitutionalize status offenders. All of these programs have enabled this Agency to become more effective in dealing with the troubled children of South Carolina.

We are particularly proud of our Board Members who were instrumental in all of these developments. Special consideration is given to Mr. E. Perry Palmer, our Chairman during this period. It was through his dedication and leadership that a good portion of this was made a reality. It is to him that we dedicate this report.

Yours very truly,

GRADY A. DECELL  
*State Director*



#### SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

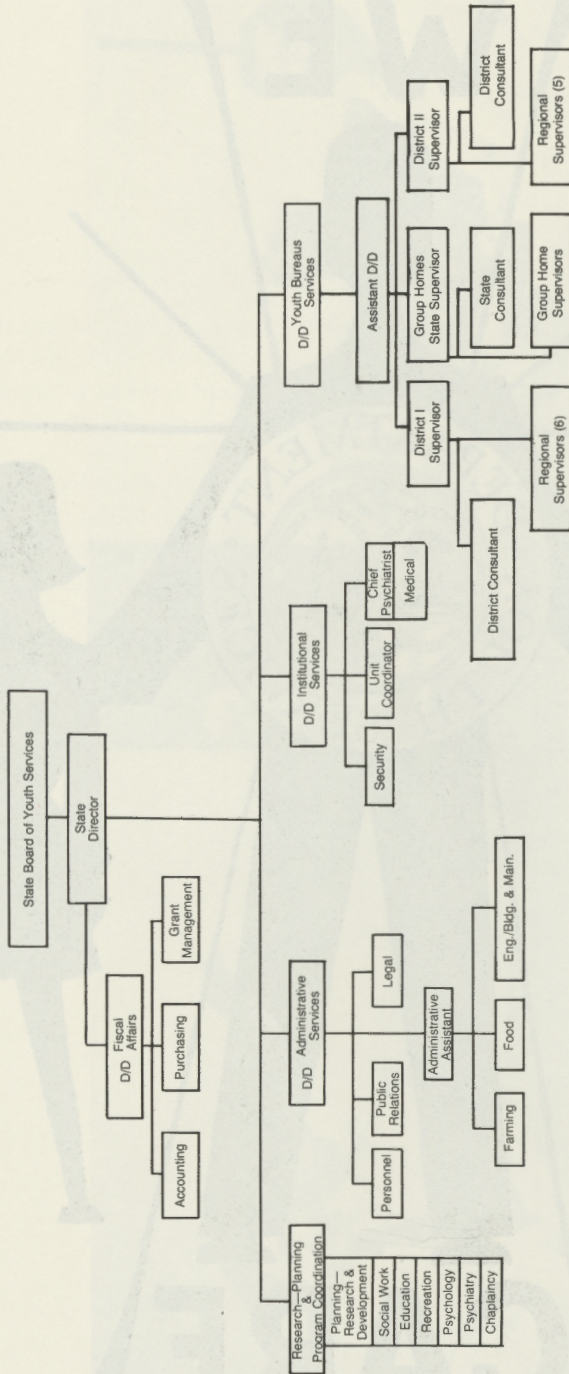
Grady A. Decell, *State Director*; Lula F. Harper, *Board Secretary*; Lucy T. Davis, *Board Member*; E. Perry Palmer, *Board Chairman*; John F. Henry, *Board Vice-Chairman*; Barbara T. Sylvester, *Board Member*; Horace B. Youngblood, *Non-Voting Board Member*; Not Present — Dr. Cyril B. Busbee, *Board Member*.



**WE**



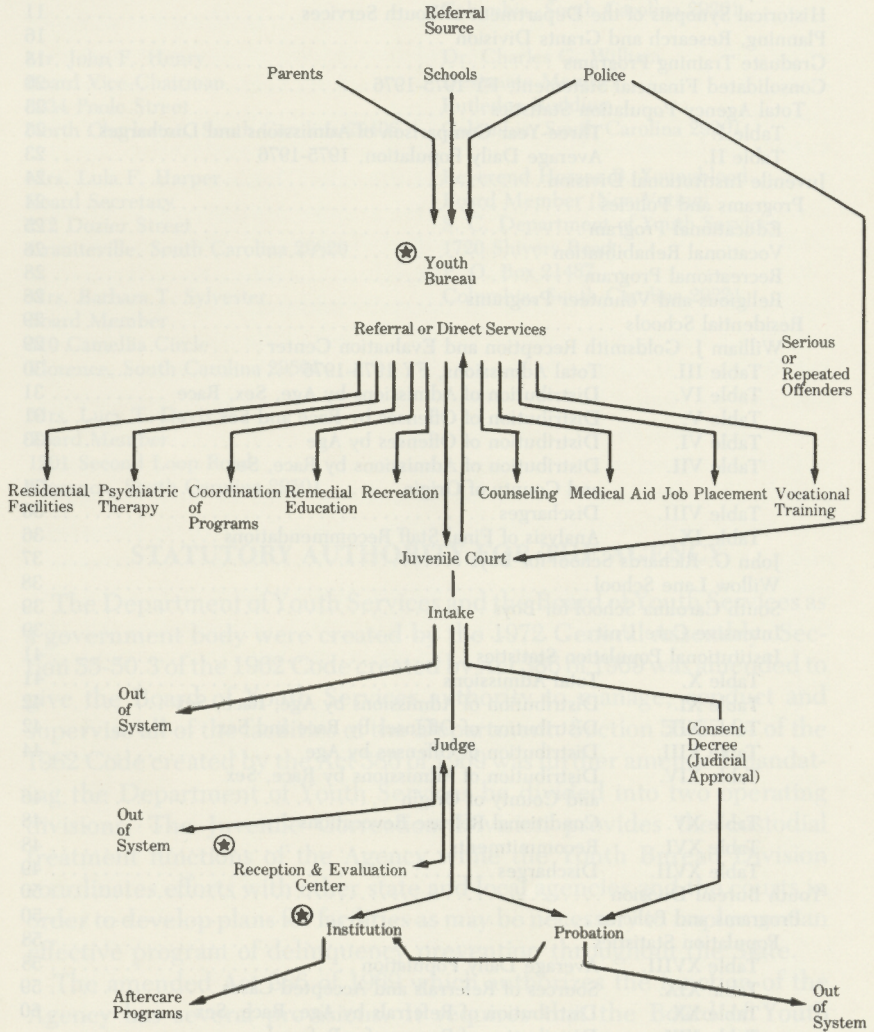
**CARE**



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



# Juvenile Justice System



★ Denotes the Divisions comprising the South Carolina Department of Youth Services

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## **SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES**

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Board Member  
1201 Second Loop Road  
Florence, South Carolina 29501

### **STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE AGENCY**

The Department of Youth Services and the Board of Youth Services as a government body were created by the 1972 General Assembly. Section 55-50.3 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 of 1969 was amended to give the Board of Youth Services authority to manage, conduct and supervise all of the facilities of the Department. Section 55-55.04 of the 1962 Code created by the Act 386 of 1969 was further amended mandating the Department of Youth Services be divided into two operating divisions. The Juvenile Correction Division provides the custodial treatment functions of the Agency while the Youth Bureau Division coordinates efforts with other state and local agencies and the courts in order to develop plans for facilities as may be necessary to implement an effective program of delinquency prevention throughout the State.

The amended Act 386 of 1969 which authorizes the function of the Agency has several provisions. It requires that the Board of Youth Services function as a Board of Trustees in operating a separate school district. The Act requires that the State Department of Education evaluate and set standards for the operation of the academic programs. The State Superintendent of Education or his designee is an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Youth Services.



This Act limits the authority of courts to only Family, Probate, County and General Sessions courts in committing a child to the Agency's facilities. No child below his seventeenth birthday or who has reached his tenth birthday may be placed in any other penal type facility, for a period exceeding 30 days, other than those operated by the Department of Youth Services. No court can directly commit a child on an indefinite or permanent basis until it has sent him to one of the state operated Reception and Evaluation Centers for a period not to exceed forty-five days. The staff of the Evaluation Center must not only evaluate the child in specified areas but also must recommend to the court the best type of treatment prior to final disposition of the case. This recommendation is not binding upon the court which is free to make any disposition. Section 55-50.6 of this Act also mandates that the Agency shall accept on a referral basis any child sent to its Diagnostic facilities by an Agency as well as by commitment from the court. In addition, Section 55-50.6 of the 1972 Code provided for the Establishment of the residential facility, the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center in Columbia. This Section also changed the title of the Riverside School for Girls to the Willow Lane School.

Other sections of the primary legislation that established the South Carolina Department of Youth Services also provide for the organization and operation of another agency, the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. This agency has the authority to determine when a child may be conditionally released from an institution operated by the Department of Youth Services. Juvenile Placement and Aftercare has the further responsibility of supervising those children on conditional release.

The 1973 General Assembly in Act No. 494 amended the Code of Laws in South Carolina (1962) by adding Section 55-50.14 so as to authorize the Department of Youth Services to charge certain fees for treatment and evaluation at the Department's facilities prior to final custodial commitment.

Additional legislation approved by the 1973 General Assembly classified a procedure of transferring the buildings and property of the present South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the Department of Mental Retardation effective at the time of relocating the campus in Columbia. The 1973 appropriation bill added a one million dollar bond issue authorization to the 1972 authorization of three million dollars to provide funds to effect the relocation of this school and construction of new buildings in Columbia.

The 1974 legislation relating to the Agency was minor in scope. A correcting statute was enacted to Section 71-255 of the 1962 Code which has been amended by Act 1422 of 1972 to remove a conflict between the



statutes denoting that the minimum age of institutionalization was ten instead of twelve years of age. Another amendment to 55-50.14 of the 1962 Code added by Act 370 of 1973 was the amendment indicating that the Department may utilize all legal procedures to collect lawful claims. All funds collected pursuant to this section could be used to defray costs of services for which these fees were collected. The latter legislation is intended to allow the Department of Youth Services to use funds collected especially through the contractual relationship of the Department of Social Services to expand social service and treatment programs. As part of the general bond act passed by the 1974 General Assembly an additional one million dollars was earmarked to the Department of Youth Services to help support the transfer of the program of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the new campus in Columbia.

No significant legislation directly affecting the operations of the Agency was passed in the 1975 legislative session, but several bills which will have considerable impact on the Department of Youth Services were passed in the 1976 session. The most important of these was the court reform bill which expands the family court system in the state and places the responsibility for juvenile intake and probation in these courts with the Department of Youth Services, effective July 1, 1978. The implementation of this provision of the bill will make possible a more uniform treatment of juvenile delinquents across the state.

Another bill enables the Department of Youth Services to grant furloughs to juveniles committed to the operating facilities. Students can now be granted furloughs to leave the campuses for periods ranging from several hours to several days.

## **HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES**

The first state penitentiary was established in South Carolina in 1866. Nine years later a special provision called for a section of the penitentiary to be designated as a "Reformatory Department" to accommodate young boys.

A separate institution for juvenile offenders was not established until 1900. In that year the South Carolina Negro Boys Reformatory was authorized and began operation under the control of the State Penal Board. This institution was located in Columbia at the site of the present John G. Richards School for Boys. A school for white boys between the ages of eight and 16 was authorized by the legislature in 1906. This school opened in Florence in 1910 as the South Carolina Industrial School for White Boys under the control of a separate Board of Trustees



responsible only to the Governor. In 1918 the first institution for female juvenile offenders was authorized. The South Carolina Industrial School for Girls was located near the Negro boys reformatory in Columbia. White girls between the ages of eight and 20 were incarcerated there. This school also had a separate board, a five-member panel called the State Board of Correctional Administration, which was responsible directly to the Governor. It was not until many years later that a separate facility for Negro girls was established. The South Carolina Industrial School for Negro Girls began operation in Columbia in 1951 under the direction of the Board of Juvenile Corrections.

None of these institutions offered adequate educational, social, remedial or any other services. Both the citizens of the State and the members of the Adult Penitentiary Board viewed these institutions as the children's addition of an adult prison system.

In 1947, as a result of interest of many concerned citizens, legislation was enacted placing the operation of the institutions for the youth under one Board. A Board of Juvenile Corrections was designed by the statutes to operate and manage these institutions. The legislation required that at least one member of the Board, who was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, be a female. In 1954, additional legislation created the Division of Aftercare and Placement. This Division, which was placed under the control of the Board of Juvenile Corrections, was given legal authority to release a child either under supervision or unconditionally prior to his twenty-first birthday.

The Board had the administrative control of four institutions and the Aftercare and Placement Division. Each unit operated as a separate entity administered independently by a superintendent or a supervisor who reported directly to the Board. The Board of Juvenile Corrections met once each month at which time a sizable fraction of its efforts was expended in determination of those children who could be conditionally or unconditionally released. The Department of Juvenile Corrections thus functioned as if there were five totally separate state agencies. There was no interaction, coordination or cooperation between these separated facilities.

Although the State allocated sufficient funds for permanent improvement which included the reconstruction and renovation of physical facilities, no resources were made available for the employment of a professional staff. The educational program was separated from the mainstream of the State instructional delivery system. Unhappily, the Agency received neither state funding support nor supervision for educational services.

Each school was segregated as to race and sex. As a result of exclusion from any federal aid, because of segregation, and with limited allocation



of resources from the State, the level of treatment and education as well as rehabilitation services was very low. This resulted in an increasing dissatisfaction by the courts and other concerned citizens with the operation and effectivity of the Agency.

In 1967, as a result of the expressed interest of the Governor, the Board of Juvenile Corrections appointed a State Director. Although it was proposed that he would centralize and coordinate the executive functions of the Agency, including the integration of the operating facilities and divisions, no staff or other manpower was allocated to his office.

In 1968, as a result of a class suit successfully prosecuted in federal court, all of the penal facilities including jails, adult and juvenile correctional institutions were integrated. Court ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permitted allocation of federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act. This influx of federal funds enabled the Agency to employ specialized instructors and to purchase educational equipment and supplies in order to generate an improved and more modern instructional delivery system. Since the average child who was committed to the Agency had major educational and learning deficits, it became incumbent upon the administrators of the Agency to furnish an entirely new type of educational approach to counteract the child's scholastic underachievement.

The Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and the Juvenile Delinquency legislation that was enacted in 1968 permitted the creation of a state law enforcement planning agency. Task forces were appointed to evaluate criminal and delinquency problems in South Carolina. The Department of Juvenile Corrections participated in these task forces and helped plan short and long range needs of the agency.

In 1968, initial suggestions were for a Reception and Evaluation Center to meet multi-purpose goals. In 1969, new legislation expanded upon these recommendations and mandated the operations of a Reception and Evaluation Center whose concepts were rather unique. The statutes required that before a child could be committed to any of the institutions operated by the Agency he must first be sent on a temporary basis to a State controlled evaluation center whose primary purpose was to examine the causes of his problem and make recommendations. These recommendations included the question of institutionalization as opposed to diversional possibilities within the community area. The Gault Decision of the Supreme Court made it imperative that a child be returned to the jurisdiction of the court where he could undergo a dispositional hearing before final decisions were made as to the best program that would be established to meet the child's needs.



The 1969 legislation also established a completely new Board and divorced the Juvenile Aftercare and Placement from the jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Corrections. The State Director of Juvenile Corrections serves as an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Aftercare and Placement. The present Director of the Agency was appointed by the new Board of Juvenile Corrections in 1970.

In order to assure high educational standards, the legislation enacted in 1969 also established a new school district for the Department of Juvenile Corrections and required that the State Superintendent of Education serve as a voting ex-officio member on the new Board of Juvenile Corrections. Maximum effort was expended to create a modern therapeutic treatment model as a delinquency treatment and prevention technique attempting to aid the child in his adjustment to his environment.

Efforts were also made to develop a community-based program for treating the child. Attempts to develop alternative treatment programs other than institutions for every child were made. The operations of the Reception and Evaluation Center were extremely gratifying and profitable. About two-thirds of all children who were temporarily committed for evaluation were successfully diverted from institutional based programs. Of these children only about 12 percent continued to commit additional delinquency acts necessitating institutional confinement. This was compared to a 20 percent failure rate by children who were released on an after care or parole during their first institutionalization, and 50 percent failure rate by all children who were released after their first revocation.

The most startling results of institutional treatment and community operations and diversion efforts was the fact that institutional population decreased by almost half. There were over 1,100 admissions in 1967 and a daily population of approximately 950-1,000. These figures decreased in 1972 to 529 new admissions to the operating facilities excluding the Evaluation Center. When the total individual cases were examined, it was found that more children were given services during the last years, but a much smaller number required lengthy institutionalization. There was no doubt that this new program had a major impact on the delinquency level in South Carolina.

The 1972 General Assembly authorized sale of bonds and of farmland in order to move the South Carolina School for Boys to a site other than Florence, South Carolina. Additional legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 1972 changed the title of the Agency to the Department of Youth Services and provided for the creation of two divisions:

1. Juvenile Correctional Division responsible for the treatment of institutionalized delinquents.



2. Youth Bureau Division responsible to coordinate local and state units of government and the courts in order to implement an effective program for youth delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina. This legislation mandates that the Department of Youth Services formulate programs and establish facilities to provide realistic resources to treat children who showed propensity for delinquent behavior.

The Correctional Division is responsible for the operation of the residential centers. The Youth Bureau Division is responsible for developing and implementing community, non-residential programs. The Youth Bureau Division was implemented in the 1972 fiscal year.

The Agency is funded by a wide variety of sources. These include special grant funding through the Department of Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Program, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, third party vendor agreements with the Department of Social Services, third party contracts with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, aid through the State Department of Education for teacher supplement and help from the Federal Educational Acts. The Agency has also obtained direct support from private and county agencies. The Boys Home in Greenville has been supported in part from a direct grant from the County of Greenville and also from assistance from the Junior League of that county. This Agency has also received specialized grants from the Arts Commission and, of course, explores all types of Federal sources for funding of special projects and programs.

In 1975, the Department of Youth Services was awarded a 1.5 million dollar grant for the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. This grant is to be implemented by the Youth Bureau Division during the next two years.

It is anticipated that the deinstitutionalization process will have quite an impact on school systems, courts, police, and correctional facilities. With added support services, schools will be able to attack the problem of truancy without stigmatizing the child as delinquent. In the past, many times the only recourse the school system had against a chronic truant was adjudication by the court system. Ultimately, institutionalization became a reality. By removing this threat, help must be provided to the courts and to the schools in the way of alternative approaches to deal with this problem effectively. With other alternatives developed for the status offender, courts will have more time to adjudicate the truly delinquent child without diffusing its efforts by attempting to help the status offender. Similarly, the police who have traditionally spent a considerable amount of time investigating status offenders will be able to devote more of their time to the delinquent. The removal of status offenders from correctional facilities will allow a total emphasis to be



placed on the comprehensive treatment of the juvenile delinquent, for which these facilities were originally intended. Most of all, through implementation of this grant, troubled children and their families will have readily available resources within their own communities through which they can be helped to help themselves.

The Agency has close operational and contractual relationships with the State Department of Mental Retardation, the State Department of Mental Health, the State Department of Social Services, and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. On a local level it has established a close working relationship with all types of private and public service agencies. It is a member of the Social Development Council and the Developmental Disability Council, and is represented on the Governor's Committee for Criminal Justice and Juvenile Delinquency.

The Department of Youth Services is attempting to deliver integrated services throughout the State for any child who exhibits behavioral problems both within and without the Juvenile Justice System. Emphasis is placed on treating the child at whatever stage he exhibits behavioral disorders that portend serious social difficulties. Children who may be treated in the community before they exhibit severe anti-social problems will receive services in any of the variety of facilities.

### **PLANNING, RESEARCH AND GRANTS DIVISION**

The Agency supports an active Planning, Research and Grants Division. This Division is responsible for the ongoing applied and basic research, short and long range planning, the continuing liaison with federal and other funding authorities, and the development of innovative demonstration and pilot studies.

The Division of Planning, Research and Grants serves the entire Agency within a broad framework of operations. Primary among these are (1) the design and discovery of innovative and experimental programs, (2) collection and publishing available data and information for administrative knowledge and planning, (3) development of supplemental funding possibilities such as grants and contracts, (4) support services in the realm of electronic data processing or computer system, (5) short- and long-range planning involving both inter- and intra-agency facilities, (6) evaluation of existing departmental programs, (7) assisting extradepartmental researchers with basic research information, (8) responding to inquiries for data regarding technical programs as well as ongoing research projects, (9) planning and technical assistance to outside agencies encompassing intensive operations by the research staff, as well as (10) providing publications and dissemination of research findings to authorized personnel. In addition, a comprehensive resource



library is maintained in the Division. This library consists of materials from both local and national sources and covers a wide scope of informational areas, particularly those relating to juvenile delinquency, legislation and other social agencies.

The Division has additional responsibility to keep abreast of all new activity in the fields of delinquency, sociological treatment approaches for the behaviorally disturbed, federal legislation and national as well as statewide trends in the juvenile justice system.

During the past fiscal year, this Division has completed a number of research studies of specialized areas of the Department of Youth Services and the juvenile justice system in South Carolina. These include a comparison of commitments for 1973-74, a comparison of treatment programs at the Reception and Evaluation Center and a study of the First Offenders Diversionary program operated by the Charleston Family Court and the Charleston Youth Bureau. Ongoing projects conducted by the Division include weekly digests of Congressional and General Assembly activity and new federal regulations as well as updating law enforcement and juvenile court statistics, collecting and analyzing all pertinent data for grant reporting.

In January of 1976, this Division began compiling statistics on juvenile detention practices in the state. Monthly reports are obtained from each law enforcement facility in the state that incarcerates juveniles. These reports include information on the age, race, sex, and offense of the juveniles detained as well as the length of time each is held. These reports are compiled by the Division staff and submitted quarterly to the Justice Department through the Office of Criminal Justice Programs as part of the statistical information required for the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders grant.

This Division is also responsible for planning, development, implementation and supervision of the electronic data processing or computer system. This computer system was activated on December 1, 1972.

The Planning, Research and Grants Division has developed and maintains a sophisticated computerized system using an IBM 360, Model 40 on a batch mode. The computer itself is owned by the State Law Enforcement Division which provides unlimited central processing time to the Department of Youth Services. All client files are computerized with a tracking device. A microfiling system is employed for rapid retrieval of children's records. All computerized data is kept secure with very limited access. This computerized data base is used for recording and research purposes. It is also the matrix for the Department of Social Services' cost services for the Department of Youth Services.



At this time there are four major computerized systems. The Juvenile Data System (JDS) records all information contained on personal, family, medical, psychological and discharge forms as it is reported on every active client in the Department of Youth Services. The information contained in this system is used in departmental research, Federal reporting to LEAA, reporting for evaluation purpose to the University of Southern California, private research, and to provide statistical analysis of demographic information on the client population of the Department of Youth Services.

The Youth Bureau System (YBS) contains additional information on all clients referred to the Youth Bureau Division. It serves as a case management tool in providing current weekly listings of all social workers' caseloads and the status of progress for each of those clients. The system further serves as a monthly reporting device for all Youth Bureau offices and records much of the information required for Federal reporting.

The Inventory System (INV) maintains a listing of all non-perishable items throughout the Department of Youth Services and information relating to those items as required by both State and Federal officials.

The Title XX (DSS) computerized system provides a recording mechanism for capturing all Title XX documentation that is required for reporting purposes by the Department of Social Services. By way of computerized magnetic tape it provides all required information to Clemson University which serves as a computerized data capture center for all Title XX operations in the state and provides monthly summarizations of the activities of all eligible clients.

## **GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS**

The Department of Youth Services has developed a mutually profitable training relationship with the colleges and universities in South and North Carolina. The Agency is staffed by highly qualified people in the areas of psychiatry, psychology, social work, counseling, education and administration. Several of the staff members have earned doctoral degrees and almost all supervisors and administrators hold Master's Degrees. All professional personnel must have earned at least the Bachelor's Degree.

The Agency offers Doctoral and Master's level research resources under the control of the Division of Planning, Research and Grants and the major universities. The Agency offers field supervision and training for Master's Degree Social Workers with the Social Work Department of the University of South Carolina. It also offers an internship and laboratory for counselors completing their Master's Degrees at the University



of South Carolina. Undergraduates from Benedict and Allen Universities, as well as the University of South Carolina, obtain valuable instruction and opportunity for observation and supervised practice in the Agency.

The Department feels that it has a responsibility to the universities and colleges of the State to assist in the professional education of individuals pursuing graduate and undergraduate training. At the same time, these programs serve as an attractive source of professional recruitment. Many individuals who have received part of their graduate training through cooperation of the Department of Youth Services have subsequently sought employment with the Agency.

The Agency has also been receiving nationwide recognition for some of its efforts. Many professional people from other state agencies and out-of-state universities and colleges have corresponded with the Department of Youth Services seeking information about its procedures and locations. Several states have sent representatives to observe the ongoing programs.

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1975-76**  
**ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUE, EARNED FUNDS,**  
**CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN**

	Central Purchasing and Supply	Central Administration	Pastoral Care	Security	Units (Institutions)	Youth Bureau Administration	Youth Bureau	Total
<b>PERSONAL SERVICE</b>								
Director		\$ 25,949.82						\$ 25,949.82
Classified Positions		746,139.83	\$85,048.33	\$227,513.23	\$3,036,004.88	\$132,795.62	\$ 877,056.77	5,104,558.66
Teachers					980,462.73			980,462.73
Temporary—Part-Time					22,747.87			22,747.87
Student Earnings					10,799.46			10,799.46
<b>Total Personal Service</b>		<b>\$772,089.65</b>	<b>\$85,048.33</b>	<b>\$227,513.23</b>	<b>\$4,050,014.94</b>	<b>\$132,795.62</b>	<b>\$ 877,056.77</b>	<b>\$6,144,518.54</b>
<b>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</b>								
Travel (Board)		\$ 9,038.53						\$ 9,038.53
Travel (Staff)		15,618.67	\$ 1,438.84	\$ 2,672.20	\$ 8,314.97	\$ 7,924.76	\$ 66,205.95	102,175.39
Telephone and Telegraph		15,364.70		2,868.97	33,981.67	3,348.41	29,226.80	84,790.55
Repairs		8,662.99	17.00	4,586.68	22,664.58	717.11	4,380.63	41,028.99
Printing and Advertising		628.75				3,514.70	69.34	4,212.79
Water, Heat, Lights		10,143.29		2,202.92	147,975.71	967.53	14,696.53	175,985.98
Other Contractual Services		3,988.34		984.00	57,921.47	60.25	142,953.93	205,907.99
Professional Fees		4,990.00			31,779.34	4,493.96	43,317.33	84,580.63
In-Service Training		1,240.00			1,793.00	20.00		3,053.00
Food Supplies	\$35,702.28				215,379.03		14,260.82	265,342.13
Fuel		90.38			44,725.31		1,001.17	45,816.86
Feed and Veterinary Supplies					32,993.46			32,993.46
Office Supplies		12,610.05	174.90	1,337.26	18,447.74	4,554.85	17,045.16	54,169.96
Household, Janitorial Supplies	(1,680.02)	1,528.58	93.51	573.63	60,824.30	270.61	2,966.36	64,576.97
Medical Supplies					12,326.86		94.75	12,421.61
Educational Supplies		550.32			52,918.96		1,494.43	55,357.29
Motor Vehicle Supplies	1,998.41	13,656.56	393.58	9,278.49	36,722.19	2,554.87	4,685.62	68,896.14
Agricultural Supplies					48,599.54			48,599.54
Clothing and Dry Goods	38,667.99	85.28		2,115.77	38,608.52		375.02	79,852.58
Maintenance Supplies	8,861.80	9,112.32		39.98	41,236.75		3,135.93	62,386.78
Postage		3,391.62						14,771.22
Data Processing Supplies		1,166.70			5,687.58	737.92	4,954.10	1,166.70



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1975-76  
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUE, EARNED FUNDS,  
CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

	Central Purchasing and Supply	Central Administration	Pastoral Care	Security	Units (Institutions)	Youth Bureau Administration	Youth Bureau	Total
Other Supplies		3,009.83	310.43	1,807.15	4,134.30	25.88	1,949.29	11,236.88
Rents—Non-State		65.00				10,560.00	61,573.71	72,198.71
Rents—State Owned		91.00						91.00
Rents—Data Processing		4,606.44						4,606.44
Rents—Equipment		10,559.95		3,590.00	27,932.85	6,692.58	2,908.19	51,683.57
Rents—Other		345.72			3,197.76	24.00	79.50	3,646.98
Insurance		10,679.80		1,395.00	27,091.46	284.09	1,081.10	40,531.45
Contributions and Dues		295.00			181.00		40.00	516.00
Other Fixed Charges		60.66					400.21	460.87
Office Equipment		9,948.48		249.91	10,084.65	5,638.32	36,731.42	62,652.78
Medical Equipment					226.19			226.19
Household Equipment					16,294.19			20,345.20
Motor Vehicle Equipment		15,924.10		9,314.94	18,873.22	5,027.05	4,051.01	49,139.31
Non-Passenger Equipment, Inanimate Equipment & Livestock		1,160.00			37,343.24			38,503.24
Educational Equipment					46,190.30		605.28	46,795.58
Other Equipment		5,527.92			5,754.39	192.40	380.39	11,855.10
South Carolina Retirement		5,542.60			19,962.06	2,247.53	38,318.21	54,667.27
F.I.C.A.		4,555.45			16,654.09	1,851.79	31,605.94	54,667.27
Health Insurance		1,372.72			5,306.58	535.68	11,567.30	18,782.28
Hospital Care					18,108.69		39.25	18,147.94
Total Other Operating Expenses	\$83,550.46	\$185,611.75	\$2,428.26	\$43,016.90	\$1,170,235.95	\$ 62,244.29	\$ 542,194.67	\$2,089,282.28
SPECIAL ITEMS								
Vocational Rehabilitation		\$ 36,503.00						\$ 36,503.00
Permanent Improvement							\$ 49,257.63	49,257.63
Total Special Items		\$ 36,503.00					\$ 49,257.63	\$ 85,760.63

TOTAL SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

\$83,550.46	\$994,204.40	\$87,476.59	\$270,530.13	\$5,220,250.89	\$185,039.91	\$1,468,509.07	\$8,319,561.45
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# STATEMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

## FISCAL YEAR 1975-76

STATE APPROPRIATIONS	\$6,418,653.00	
CARRY-OVER 1974-75	2.43	
8% Appropriation Cut Budget and Control Board Cost of Living 1975-76	(528,165.78) 197,633.00	
REVENUE		
Allocation from State Department of Education	\$313,156.94	
School Lunch Program	110,672.13	
County of Greenville	10,000.00	
Sale of Farm Products	21,322.17	
Reimbursement from Federal for 1974-75		
Expenditures	25,863.08	
Department Fees	2,982.86	
Miscellaneous	64.04	
TOTAL REVENUE	484,061.22	
TRANSFERRED FROM EARNED FUNDS	194,863.12	
TOTAL FUNDS	\$6,767,046.99	
EXPENDITURES 1975-76	6,767,046.99	
BALANCE		\$ 0.00



**Table I**  
**TOTAL AGENCY**

**Three-Year Comparison of Admissions and Discharges**

During fiscal year 1975-1976 admissions to both the residential diagnostic center in Columbia and the four residential schools decreased slightly. There were 91 fewer juveniles admitted to the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center in 1975-1976 than in 1974-1975 and 16 fewer juveniles were committed to the residential schools during the past fiscal year than in the previous year.

A considerable increase in the number of cases accepted by the Youth Bureau Division was evident during the past fiscal year as compared with the two previous years. This was due in part to the increased number of Youth Bureau offices. During the past fiscal year, 11 new Youth Bureau offices were opened. Total cases accepted by the Youth Bureau increased by 566 during the past year. Those cases accepted at the non-residential diagnostic centers in Charleston, Greenville and Anderson are included in this figure.

Facility	Admissions			Discharges		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Residential Reception and Evaluation Center (Columbia)	1,951	1,923	1,832	1,971	1,790	1,841
Residential Schools	812	818	802	633	816	819
Youth Bureau	1,069	1,802	2,368	794	1,343	2,534

**Table II**  
**TOTAL AGENCY**

**Average Daily Population**

Table II provides the average daily population figures for the different residential schools and Youth Bureau offices. John G. Richards School for Boys continues to be the most heavily populated residential school while the Charleston Youth Bureau and Diagnostic Center has a higher population than any of the other Youth Bureau offices.

	<b>Total</b>
W. J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center .....	141
Intensive Care Unit .....	103
John G. Richards School .....	195
South Carolina School for Boys .....	176
Willow Lane School .....	138



Anderson Diagnostic .....	22
Anderson Youth Bureau .....	64
Beaufort Youth Bureau .....	3
Charleston Youth Bureau & Diagnostic .....	251
Cherokee Youth Bureau .....	6
Chester Youth Bureau .....	4
Columbia Youth Bureau .....	106
Greenville Diagnostic .....	16
Greenville Youth Bureau .....	140
Greenwood Youth Bureau .....	33
Lancaster Youth Bureau .....	6
Laurens Youth Bureau .....	20
Lexington Youth Bureau .....	10
Oconee Youth Bureau .....	5
Rock Hill Youth Bureau .....	65
Spartanburg Youth Bureau .....	102
Union Youth Bureau .....	6

## JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION PROGRAM & POLICIES

The Juvenile Institutional Division operates five major units. One is a short-term facility, the Reception and Evaluation Center which receives children temporarily committed (not to exceed 45 days) for diagnostic evaluation prior to Court disposition. Four of the five are long-term facilities: John G. Richards, Willow Lane School, a coeducational facility which, in an open setting, offers programs for the entire female population and some younger males; South Carolina School for Boys, an open facility which serves the younger males age 10 to 14; and the Intensive Care Units which provide services in closed, more secure facilities to both male and female offenders who are more severely emotionally disturbed or who are committed with determinate sentences.

The South Carolina School for Boys in Florence, S. C., will be closed by the end of 1976 with the completion of the new campus now under construction in the Columbia area. The move will enable the Juvenile Institutional Division to consolidate services in the Columbia area and provide maximum services to the youth of South Carolina who are adjudicated delinquent. This move, combined with the further development of Youth Bureau community based programs across the state is seen as a major step by the State of South Carolina toward offering more comprehensive services to the children who must be incarcerated and diverting those youth who may be approaching hard-core delinquency.



There are a wide range of therapeutic programs in each of the institutional facilities. Each child's treatment program is administered by an interdisciplinary treatment team chaired by a Social Worker. Programs for the client are individualized to the child's rehabilitative needs as much as possible; efforts are directed toward integrating the rehabilitated youth back into his community as soon as possible with the best interests of society and the child being of paramount importance.

Children are provided psychological, psychiatric, social, educational, pre-vocational, recreational, religious, and medical services. A number of children obtain additional services off campus including part-time jobs, education, volunteer services, vocational training, cultural enrichment and weekend or evening passes.

The operating philosophy of the Juvenile Institutional Division is geared toward social and educational rehabilitation in minimally secure (open campuses) and maximally secure (Intensive Care Units) settings. Constant awareness that we are working with children who are in need of the services provided by the Department of Youth Services is maintained throughout the institutions.

The operating philosophy of the Agency is geared toward social and educational rehabilitation rather than punitive penal correctional methods. Constant cognizance is given to the fact that we are dealing with children and not with hardened adult criminals. Nevertheless, it is always important to realize that many of the children who are institutionalized at the Agency's facilities may become adult criminals. Rehabilitative efforts are a last ditch program to intervene in an ongoing criminal career for many hard core delinquents. Since the diversional program of the Agency has eliminated many of the moderately involved children or those who were neglected or merely homeless, the residual group who are institutionalized have a much poorer prognosis for success in an open society.

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Department of Youth Services is a legally constituted school district. The school program provides a wide assortment of educational experiences including elementary and secondary work, vocational and prevocational training. The Agency receives financial support from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act administered through the State Department of Education as well as from the Vocational Education Act, and general support through Agency appropriations.

The Agency employs 78 full-time teachers to operate the school programs in the three institutions and residential Reception and Evaluation Center. All teachers have a Bachelor's Degree, and are certified in



their respective fields. Approximately 20% of the staff have Master's Degrees and an additional 20% are actively involved in graduate work.

An academic program which meets the state standards established for this Agency has been implemented in all of the Agency's operating facilities, including the Reception and Evaluation Center. These programs include basic education in math, English, social sciences, and science. The academic programs are grouped into three categories: basic educational skills for students not returning to public schools, Carnegie unit courses for students planning to return to public schools, and the GED preparation courses for older students not planning to return to public schools.

When a student is committed to one of the institutions, he is tested and evaluated by the school personnel and then placed in a program that is commensurate with his functioning ability. The student is then able to progress at his own pace.

The Education Department of the Agency is now in the process of developing a continuous progress educational program that will be self-paced for grades one through twelve.

The vocational education program in the Agency had been expanded and now includes fourteen (14) trade courses, which are as follows: Carpentry, Brick Masonry, Small Engine Repair, Auto Mechanics, General Electricity, Welding, Appliance Repair, Auto Body & Fender Repair, Graphic Arts, Industrial Sewing, Nurses Aid, Horticulture, Pre-Vocational and Barbering.

One of the newest aspects of the educational program in the Agency is the driver's education course. Located on the campus of John G. Richards School, the equipment for this program was purchased by a grant from the Highway Safety Act in cooperation with the State Department of Education. The facilities will be used by the students of both John G. Richards and Willow Lane.

## **S. C. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT**

### **YOUTH SERVICES FACILITY**

Several firsts were accomplished for the Youth Services facility of the S. C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation during fiscal year 1975-1976. These included having our first graduate of Midlands Technical Education College from the Willow Lane Campus. Another was the culmination of many months of planning on the part of several staff members to get a student into the Alfred I. DuPont Institute in Wilmington, Delaware. This youngster has received extensive corrective orthopedic surgery from one of the leading surgeons, in his field, in the



country. The student will need several more months of hospitalization and physical therapy as well as psychotherapy prior to being returned for vocational training and job placement. These extensive services are being provided at no cost to Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Youth Services. Vocational Rehabilitation has also taken a greater part in helping and planning for some of our more long-term students.

The coming year appears to bring new challenges with the anticipated move by the entire Rehabilitation staff to a central location at the East Campus Complex. We will continue to serve all units of the Department of Youth Services, but it now appears our efforts will be focused at the new complex perhaps offering heretofore unknown flexibility in starting new programs to help prepare clients for successful reintegration into the community.

## S. C. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT YOUTH SERVICES FACILITY

July 1, 1975—June 30, 1976

Total Cases dealt with in fiscal year 1975-76 . . . . .	885
Total Cases Transferred Out . . . . .	480
Cases to carry over into fiscal year 1976-77 . . . . .	405

### Off-Campus Placement

a. Midlands Center . . . . .	16
b. Workshop . . . . .	27
c. S. C. Opportunity School . . . . .	38
d. University of South Carolina . . . . .	2
**e. Midlands Technical Education College . . . . .	2
f. Denmark Technical Education College . . . . .	2
g. Hampton Technical Education College . . . . .	1
h. Beaufort Technical Education College . . . . .	1
i. Nurse's Aid Training . . . . .	28
j. Off-Campus Employment . . . . .	4

### Medical

a. Optometry Examination . . . . .	53
b. Glasses . . . . .	27
c. Dental Examination . . . . .	24
d. Dental Work . . . . .	11
e. Neurological Consultation & EEG . . . . .	5
f. Surgical Consultation . . . . .	2



g. Urology Consultation .....	1
h. Otology Consultation .....	2
i. Internist Consultation .....	1
j. Medical Office Visits .....	2
k. Minor Surgery, Outpatient .....	1
l. Speech Evaluation .....	5
<b>Psychological</b>	
a. Psychological Examination & Testing .....	11
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
a. Personal & Social Adjustment Training Group .....	3
b. Vocational Group & Evaluation .....	120
c. Room & Board & Transportation .....	4
d. GED (General Equivalency Diploma) .....	30
e. SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) .....	6
f. Miscellaneous (ambulance service, prescriptions filled, repair of glasses, emergency room care) .....	16

\* A male student graduated on May 22, 1976 from Midlands Technical Education College in Brickmasonry. This is the first Vocational Rehabilitation student from Willow Lane School who has successfully completed the training he/she was enrolled in.

All necessary equipment, books, uniforms, linens, maintenance money, etc., were provided all students in any off-campus placement.

## **RECREATIONAL PROGRAM**

Organized therapeutic oriented recreation is an integral phase of the services offered at the Department of Youth Services. Recreation is provided by clinically trained therapists. Both intramural and culturally related recreation to assist in the treatment program is individually structured for a child.

The recreational program is delivered by a group of college level specialists employed at each facility. This program consists of not only the usual physical contact games such as baseball, football, field and track, but also includes parties, games and other types of planned activities. It is integrated within the entire treatment modality.

## **RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS**

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive Volunteer and Religious Program for its children. Under the direction of the supervising Chaplain, full-time religious leaders are employed in Columbia and in Florence. All Chaplains are graduates of a seminary school and have received specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.



Each child is afforded a wide range of individually elected religious services. These include not only formal church services on the campus but opportunities for a child to attend religious programs of his choice in the community. The Chaplain also maintains a close liaison with the child's religious advisor in the community and assists in helping the child to a long term adjustment when he returns to the community religious sector.

The Chaplain supervises a wide spectrum volunteer program. Volunteers are recruited from a number of sources in the community. All volunteers, who are carefully screened, must attend orientation and instructional meetings under the supervision of the Chaplain. They assist in recreational and religiously oriented services. A Big Brother or foster parent program in which the child relates to a volunteer in his home or in a community church has been implemented.

#### **WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RESIDENTIAL RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER**

The residential diagnostic facility of the Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive diagnostic service for courts and other service agencies throughout the state. The majority of the children at the Diagnostic Center are temporarily committed by Family, Probate, General Sessions and County Courts after an adjudicational hearing is completed. No child may be permanently committed to the Agency until he has undergone a diagnostic work-up and has been returned to the jurisdiction of the court for a dispositional hearing. Any service agency may refer a child to this center on a volunteer basis for evaluation.

The Agency has established a reimbursable charge for services provided at the Reception and Evaluation Center. Services include a comprehensive medical and psychiatric examination including laboratory tests. Each child receives psychological, educational, and vocational assessments. Utilizing a network of community social liaison workers stationed throughout the state, additional information concerning the child's family, school, community, and pertinent court or police data is transmitted to the Evaluation staff.

Upon admission to the Center, each child is interviewed by a clinically trained seminary chaplain who attempts to relate community religious resources to the needs of the client. While the child is in residence at the William J. Goldsmith Center, he is offered recreational and religious services as well as other activities. He is placed in a school evaluatory environment in order that valuable classroom attendance credit is not lost.



The Agency takes care of the child's physical and medical needs during his residency at the facility. Efforts are made to develop alternative community based treatment programs that may aid the child in his adjustment without requiring long term institutionalization. Inter-agency cooperation and mobilization of services through social work techniques are important tools in establishing a realistic and feasible treatment plan.

**Table III**  
**WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RECEPTION**  
**AND EVALUATION CENTER**  
**TOTAL ADMISSION**

More than two-thirds of the juveniles admitted to the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center during fiscal year 1975-1976 were commitments from the Family Courts of the state. Another 16.9 percent of the admissions came from other courts.

<b>Referral or Commitment Source</b>	<b>Number of Admissions</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Family Court	1,281	69.9%
Probate Court	228	12.4%
General Sessions Court	46	2.5%
Civil & Criminal Court	22	1.2%
Court of Common Pleas	3	.2%
District Court	11	.6%
Juvenile Placement and Aftercare		
Conditional Release Revocations	62	3.4%
Attached	120	6.5%
Holding	57	3.1%
Intra-Agency Transfers	1	.1%
Re-Evaluations for Juvenile Placement and Aftercare	1	.1%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Table IV**  
**WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RECEPTION**  
**AND EVALUATION CENTER**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS\* BY AGE, RACE AND SEX**

The majority of the juveniles admitted to the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center during fiscal year 1975-1976 were male. Males accounted for 74.9 percent of the total admissions, White and non-whites were more evenly distributed among the population than were males and females. Whites accounted for 55 percent of the total while non-whites accounted for 45 percent.

Age	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
9		1	2	2	3
10	5	2	9	2	18
11	5		20	7	32
12	25	10	28	11	74
13	63	36	51	30	180
14	117	66	94	45	322
15	197	66	174	36	473
16	228	61	177	31	497
17	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>31</u>
Total	651	246	570	163	1,630

\* This does not include those juveniles admitted as "Holding," "Attached," or "JP&A Revocations"

Percentage of Males .....74.9%  
 Percentage of Females .....21.1%  
 Percentage of Whites .....55.0%  
 Percentage of Non-Whites .....45.0%

**Table V**  
**WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RECEPTION**  
**AND EVALUATION CENTER**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX**

The distribution of offenses shown in Tables V and VI is based on the number of offenses for which the individual cases were admitted. Since juveniles committed to the Department of Youth Services are often committed for multiple offenses, there are more offenses shown in these two tables than individuals reflected in the previous tables.

Larceny, incorrigibility and breaking and entering were the three



most frequently occurring offenses. The majority of those charged with larceny were non-white males while white males were most frequently charged with breaking and entering and incorrigibility. White females were charged with runaway more often than any of the other three groups.

#### CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Offense	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
Arson			4		4
Assault	33	4	61	11	109
Auto Theft	50	7	26	1	84
Breaking and Entering	183	11	175	1	370
Disorderly Conduct	19	2	15	5	41
Drug Charge	46	21	5	3	75
Drunkenness Charge	18	5	1	1	25
Forgery	8	1		1	10
Larceny	206	14	240	13	473
Manslaughter			4	1	5
Murder	2		1	1	4
*Other	9	8	9	4	30
Poss. Stolen Goods	1		10		11
Poss. of Weapons	5		12	3	20
Rape-Forcible	2		3		5
Rape-Statutory			1		1
Resisting Arrest	2	2	1		5
Robbery	16	1	25	1	43
Safecracking	3		5		8
Sex Offense	4		8		12
Shoplifting	8		13	5	26
Traffic Offense	15	1	7		23
Trespassing	14	3	6	1	24
Vandalism		2	32	2	36
Violation Probation	3	1		1	5

#### STATUS OFFENSES

Curfew Violation	5	1	7	5	18
Incorrigible	153	88	88	63	392
Runaway	79	121	23	40	263
Truancy	115	48	64	33	260

\*Other includes the following: Neglect, Abuse, Obscene Language, Obscene Phone Calls, Telephone Harrassment, Failure to Stop for Police, Bomb Threat, Accessory to Murder, Escape, Inhumanity to Animals, Racing, Custody Problem, Burglary, Gambling, False Fire Alarm and Evaluation.



**Table VI**  
**WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RECEPTION**  
**AND EVALUATION CENTER**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY AGE**

Table VI shows the distribution of offenses by age of those juveniles admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center during fiscal year 1975-1976. Again, the figures in this table reflect offenses and not individuals.

The distribution of offenses by age suggests that more of those charged with larceny and breaking and entering were 16 years of age. The majority of those charged with status offenses such as incorrigibility and runaway were under 16, however.

**CRIMINAL OFFENSES**

Offense	Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Totals
Arson					1	1	2			4
• Assault		1	2	5	10	19	35	33	4	109
• Auto Theft			3	3	8	18	20	30	2	84
• Breaking and Entering		1	12	18	33	74	105	117	10	370
Disorderly Conduct					2	3	18	17	1	41
Drug Charge				3	4	12	19	35	2	75
Drunkenness Charge					6	3	3	12	1	25
Forgery					2	2	3	3		10
• Larceny		6	18	24	41	90	132	154	8	473
Manslaughter							1	3		4
• Murder						1	1	2		4
*Other				4	5	6	11	4		30
Poss. Stolen Goods					1	3	2	4	1	11
Poss. Weapons						4	5	10	1	20
Rape-Forcible						1	1	3		5
Rape-Statutory								1		1
Resisting Arrest					1	2		2		5
Robbery		1			1	5	12	23	1	43
Safecracking							2	6		8
Sex Offense				2		3	4	3		12
• Shoplifting		1	2	7	7	5	3	6		26
Traffic Offense					3	6	8	6		23
Trespassing					4	7	7	6		24
• Vandalism			1	4	4	7	12	8		36
Violation Probation							3	2		5

**STATUS OFFENSES**

Curfew Violation				2	2	3	6	4	1	18
Incorrigible	2	10	7	19	55	109	98	91	1	392
Runaway		4	5	12	42	63	72	62	3	263
Truancy		2	2	16	32	52	98	56	2	260

\*Other: Neglect, Abuse, Obscene Language, Obscene Phone Calls, Telephone Harassment, Failure to Stop for Police, Bomb Threat, Accessory to Murder, Escape, Inhumanity to Animals, Racing, Custody Problem, Burglary, Gambling, False Fire Alarm and Evaluation.



Table VII

# WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

## DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX AND COUNTY OF ORIGIN

Table VII shows the distribution of admissions by race, sex and county of origin and gives a ranking of the counties by total admissions and by percentage of juvenile population committed. Without exception there is a considerable difference between the rankings of the counties in terms of juveniles committed and the percentages of their population committed. For example, Charleston ranks first in the total number of juveniles committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center but ranks 15 in terms of the percentage of its juvenile population committed. The population figures are taken from the 1970 Census Report and include juveniles between the ages of 7 and 16 only.

County	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Total Admissions From County	Rank By Admissions From County	County's Juvenile Population	% Of County's Juveniles Committed	Rank By County's Juveniles
Abbeville		2	3	1	6	34	4,140	.14	26
Aiken	31	16	16	1	64	6	20,480	.31	15
Allendale	6	1	1		8	32	2,119	.38	9
Anderson	19	8	25	6	58	9	20,792	.28	17
Bamberg			2	2	4	36	3,569	.11	27
Barnwell	6	1	5	2	14	27	4,034	.35	12
Beaufort	6	4	8	5	23	24	9,885	.23	19
Berkeley	25	12	7	2	46	14	14,723	.31	15
Calhoun	2	2		1	5	35	2,650	.19	23
Charleston	59	14	72	18	163	1	53,237	.31	15
Cherokee	17	5	3	1	26	22	7,392	.35	12
Chester	12	4	18	3	37	16	6,412	.58	4
Chesterfield	5	4	12	4	25	22	7,440	.34	13
Clarendon	1	1	8		10	31	6,826	.15	25



Colleton	12	6	27	6	51	12	6,426	.79	2
Darlington	19	7	19	5	50	13	12,367	.40	8
Dillon	3		2		5	35	7,428	.07	29
Dorchester	13	3	1	1	18	26	7,886	.23	19
Edgefield	1		11	1	13	28	3,755	.35	12
Fairfield	6		2	4	12	29	4,798	.25	18
Florence	19	13	17		57	10	20,591	.28	17
Georgetown	10	9	15	6	40	15	8,696	.46	7
Greenville	62	12	45	2	121	2	48,561	.25	18
Greenwood	19	4	18	13	54	11	9,964	.54	5
Hampton	1		2	1	4	36	3,638	.10	28
Horry	15	9	10	6	40	15	15,731	.25	18
Jasper	1				1	37	2,977	.03	30
Kershaw	17	9	10	3	39	16	8,010	.49	6
Lancaster	14	8	9	6	37	17	9,327	.40	8
Laurens	8	5	14	2	29	20	10,095	.29	16
Lee	4		6	1	11	30	5,025	.22	20
Lexington	49	13	7		69	5	18,887	.37	10
McCormick	1		5	1	7	33	1,958	.36	11
Marion	2		3	1	6	34	7,197	.83	1
Marlboro	5		3	1	10	31	6,387	.16	24
Newberry	6	1	3	1	14	27	5,592	.25	18
Oconee	19	9	5	2	28	21	8,220	.34	13
Orangeburg	7	3	21	2	33	19	16,322	.20	22
Pickens	18	9	7		34	18	10,707	.32	14
Richland	26	6	47	8	87	3	43,660	.20	22
Saluda	3		2	2	7	33	3,270	.21	21
Spartanburg	27	22	23	12	84	4	34,033	.25	18
Sumter	23	7	19	12	61	7	19,217	.32	14
Union	20	5	12	2	39	16	5,934	.66	3
Williamsburg	3	2	10	5	20	25	9,090	.22	20
York	29	9	18	4	60	8	17,813	.34	13
TOTALS	651	246	570	163	1,630				



**Table VIII**  
**WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RECEPTION**  
**AND EVALUATION CENTER**  
**DISCHARGES**

The majority of those juveniles discharged from the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center during fiscal year 1975-1976 were returned to the courts for final dispositions. Those who were discharged as intra-agency transfers were transferred directly to another unit of the agency after their evaluation and the inter-agency transfers went to other agencies or programs.

Returned to Court .....	1,598
Intra-Agency Transfers .....	137
Inter-Agency Transfers .....	106
TOTALS .....	1,841

**Table IX**  
**WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RECEPTION**  
**AND EVALUATION CENTER**  
**ANALYSIS OF FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS**

Table IX provides an analysis of the final staff recommendations for the juveniles discharged from the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center and returned to the courts for final dispositions. Many of the cases have multiple recommendations. More than half of the cases were recommended for probation. Many of those recommended for probation were also recommended for additional community programs. Those recommended for commitment to the residential schools accounted for 8.8 percent of the final staff recommendations.

Recommendation	Number of Recommendations	Percentage
Alcohol and Drug Addiction		
Treatment Center .....	37	2.1%
Commitment to DYS Residential		
School .....	152	8.8%
Community Program .....	10	.6%
Department of Corrections .....	1	.05%
Department of Mental Health .....	25	1.4%
Department of Mental Retardation .....	21	1.2%



Department of Social Services .....	35	2%
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation .....	34	2%
Florence Crittendon Home .....	2	.12%
Foster Placement .....	62	3.6%
Group Home (up to 15 residents) .....	86	5%
Group Home (more than 15 residents) .....	94	5.4%
Horizon House .....	2	.1%
John de la Howe .....	23	1.3%
Judicial Action (no recommendation made) .....	5	.3%
Military School .....	1	.05%
Opportunity School .....	19	1.1%
Other .....	3	.17%
Probation .....	1,028	59.4%
Private School .....	9	.5%
Psychiatric Treatment Center .....	15	.9%
Relative Placement .....	16	.9%
Suspended Commitment .....	20	1.2%
Vocational School .....	6	.3%
Youth Bureau .....	26	1.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### JOHN G. RICHARDS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

John G. Richards School for Boys is located in Columbia, South Carolina. The daily average population of the school is approximately two hundred fifteen (215) students between the ages of fifteen and seventeen who have been committed by a court. Students come from all areas of South Carolina. The campus philosophy is primarily an open one encouraging the students to develop appropriate ways of dealing with decisions in a responsible manner. Restrictions and control are contingent upon the student's response to the campus and to his treatment program.

John G. Richards School utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing from the staff represented by such disciplines as education, social work, psychology, vocational rehabilitation, recreation, religion and medicine. Community resources, including an active volunteer program, are also tapped in order to provide an overall treatment program that is geared to each individual student based on his particular assessed needs. Each student is "staffed" approximately one month after his



arrival on campus in order to determine his response to the open campus and treatment program proposed for him.

The educational facilities of John G. Richards offer a variety of individualized programs to suit the needs of a wide range of students. The academic programs are grouped into three categories: (1) Basic educational skills for students not returning to public schools, (2) Carnegie unit courses for students who are planning to return to public school, and (3) GED preparation courses for 17 year old students with the ability to pass the GED test and who do not plan to return to public school.

John G. Richards School is staffed with five social workers and a social worker director. Each social worker is assigned a caseload of approximately 35 to 45 students. The social workers' offices are in the residential cottages in order to provide easy access to the social worker by the students.

Cottage Life is an integral part of the treatment program at John G. Richards. The Youth Counselors are in direct contact with the Students when they are not attending classes. They spend the hours with the student that would normally be spent in the home. The Youth Counselors are assigned to one specific dormitory to provide continuity in working with the students. This enables the counselor to build rapport with the students and thereby aid in their counseling and solving of particular problems, especially those having to do with peer relationships.

With the cooperation of these various disciplines in formulating and implementing each student's treatment plan, and also working closely with each student to achieve his goals, it is felt that the student will return to the community much better equipped to handle and overcome his problems. Being able to cope with his problems will enable him to become a productive member of the community and will also lessen greatly the chances of his returning to John G. Richards.

### WILLOW LANE SCHOOL

Willow Lane School is located at 4650 Broad River Road, Columbia, South Carolina. Formerly an all-girl facility, the school is now co-educational with an almost equal number of males and females. The average daily population at this school during the past fiscal year was 140. This school is also operated as an open campus with students being assigned to cottages, staffed by youth counselors and a social worker. The cottages are divided into rooms shared by two to four students.

A broad program of educational experiences is made available to the students. These include vocational as well as academic courses. Every effort is made to keep students from falling behind in their school work



so that they will be able to return to public school upon release. In most cases, students progress faster, due to the more individualized instruction.

A very basic philosophy of Willow Lane School is to reward good behavior rather than punish for misconduct. Rewards include week-end passes, off-campus trips, and social activities depending on a student's willingness to be responsible for his own behavior. The Honor Roll programs presently in use have resulted from this philosophy.

Staff members from all areas of campus life work together in planning for students. Treatment teams are the focal point for the developing of a plan for and with the student to help him in solving problems, in accomplishing of tasks, and in planning towards his/her return to the home community.

In developing the treatment plan, the staff's goal is to contribute to the child's mastery of prescribed tasks that will help him/her towards a more realistic self-esteem. The philosophy expressed there is that every student must have the opportunity to master experiences in interpersonal relationships, group living, the classroom and in social and recreational settings.

### **SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR BOYS**

South Carolina School for Boys is presently located in Florence, South Carolina. Upon completion of the new campus presently under construction on the Agency's property in Columbia, however, the Florence facility will be relocated on Broad River Road adjacent to the Reception and Evaluation Center.

The population of this school is composed primarily of boys between the ages of 10 and 14. The daily population during fiscal year 1974-1975 averaged 196. This school is operated as an open campus with a minimum of restraints placed upon the students.

Students at the Florence campus are assigned to cottages staffed by youth counselors and social workers. The students attend school daily and also have access to a variety of recreational and religious programs. A number of community groups and civic clubs are actively involved with the school's recreation program and provide off-campus activities for a number of the students.

This campus is scheduled to be closed in the fall of 1976 when the Boys School will be moved to Columbia.

### **INTENSIVE CARE UNITS**

The majority of the students committed to the Department of Youth Services are able to function adequately in an open campus setting and



to participate in various academic and vocational programs with relatively little emphasis on fundamental personality change. There is a segment of this population, however, that might best be termed emotionally disturbed. This segment includes those students who display neurotic patterns of avoidance, severe character disorders, and explosive personalities. In addition, there are students whose behavior has not yet crystallized into a recognizable syndrome, but who have suffered relatively recent acute and chronic trauma. These students are placed in the Intensive Care Units.

The Intensive Care program is predicated on behavioral principles and utilizes various aspects of a token economy. The full program for both male and female students consists of three phases. The assumption is made and supported by research data that external control precedes and forms the foundation for internal control. Phase I, therefore, embodies a maximum amount of external control over the student's behavior. Phase II represents a decrease in the amount of external control and requires a simultaneous increase in the amount of internal control the student must manifest in order to complete this facet of the program. At Phase III, external control is kept to a minimum guidance level and the student is expected to demonstrate a responsible level of internal control over his behavior. In each phase, privileges are earned in keeping with the degree to which the student can demonstrate an ability to appropriately deal with the responsibility each privilege brings. The message to the student is simple to state, but often difficult to comprehend: Responsibility brings privileges, and vice versa.

The counselling model for each phase is built upon the assumption of a health model, the quality of a relationship developed between the student and the counselor, and objectives which are reality-oriented and behaviorally based. The health model posits the need for the student to bear responsibility for his own actions and to be able to determine the consequences of his own behavior. A lack of requisite personal-social skills and behaviors as opposed to an underlying pathology is presumed. The acquisition of these skills is readily fostered through the maximum use of operant conditioning techniques, behavioral contracting, group and individual counselling, and group and individual therapy.

During the student's six to nine months stay in the Intensive Care Program, maximum effort is directed toward assisting the student to acquire those behavioral qualities which are requisite for successful community re-entry. Emphasis is placed on sound personal hygiene, the development of appropriate student-peer and student-staff relationships, remedial education, the acquisition of non-technical work skills (job interviewing; good work habits), basic banking and budgeting (mak-



ing sound purchases; maintaining a checking account; savings), and the appropriate use of leisure time.

At the present time Intensive Care Units are located in three areas on the campuses of the Department of Youth Services. The Pickens Building at John G. Richards School and the ICU Building at the Willow Lane School care for fairly severely disturbed children who require maximum types of controls. The Behavior Modification Facility is located about one-half mile from the John G. Richards campus. Upon completion, the new campus on Broad River Road in 1976, all of the Units will be located together on this campus.

**Table X**  
**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**  
**TOTAL ADMISSIONS**

Total admissions to the agency's four residential schools, John G. Richards, Willow Lane, S. C. School for Boys and the Intensive Care Units totaled 802 during fiscal year 1975-1976. The totals for the individual units include intra-agency transfers which are not included in the agency admission total.

Commitments from Family Courts accounted for 70 percent of the total. The next greatest source of commitments was the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. Parole revocations accounted for 14 percent of the total admissions for the fiscal year.

Committing Agency	Residential Schools				Total
	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	S. C. School for Boys	ICU	
Family Court	101	295	142	23	562
Probate Court	14	21	29		64
General Sessions Court	5	13	3	31	52
Civil & Criminal Court	5	5		1	11
Intra-Agency Transfer	31	11	9	69	120
Parole Revocations					
JP&A	38	45	16	15	114
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>922</b>

Total Admissions to Agency .....802 (This figure does not include Intra-Agency Transfers)

Family Court .....70%  
 Probate Court ..... 8%  
 General Sessions Court ..... 6%  
 Civil & Criminal Court ..... 2%  
 Parole Revocations .....14%



**Table XI**  
**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**

**DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY AGE, RACE, SEX**

Table XI shows the distribution of admissions to the residential schools by age, race and sex. More than three-fourths (3/4) of the total admissions were male and slightly more than half were non-whites. Fifteen and sixteen years olds accounted for more than two-thirds (2/3) of the total admissions and only 125 juveniles or 13.7 percent of the total admissions were under 14 years of age.

Age	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals	Percentage
10	3		3		6	0.6%
11	1		4		5	0.5%
12	10		8	2	20	2.3%
13	25	10	41	18	94	10.3%
14	50	20	64	16	150	16.4%
15	102	35	123	34	294	31.3%
16	141	28	115	18	302	33.0%
17	13	5	24	8	50	5.5%
18	1				1	0.1%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Percentage	37.5%	10.6%	41.4%	10.5%	100.0%	
Percentage of whites	48.2%					
Percentage of non-whites	51.8%					
Percentage of males	79.0%					
Percentage of females	21.0%					

**Table XII**  
**ADMISSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX**

The figures in Table XII represent offenses and not juveniles. Many of the juveniles committed to the residential schools are committed on multiple charges, and this fact is reflected in this table. The most frequently occurring criminal offense was petty larceny while the most frequently occurring status offense was incorrigibility.

White females were committed most often as runaways while white males were committed most often as incorrigibles.



**Table XII**  
**ADMISSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX**

CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Offense	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
Assault	21	2	32	3	58
Attempted Felony	5		4		9
Auto Theft	31	2	19	5	57
Breaking and Entering	81	4	94	4	183
Delinquent	2	2	5		9
Dest. of Property	4		2		6
Disorderly Conduct	6	2	9	3	20
*Drug Charge	29	6	6	2	43
Drunkenness Charge	12		3		15
Forgery	8		2	2	12
Housebreaking	10		19		29
Larceny-Grand	25	1	32		58
Larceny-Petty	81	5	86	4	176
Manslaughter			4		4
Murder	3		4		7
**Other	19	1	7	1	28
Poss. Stolen Goods	7	12			19
Poss. of Weapons	3		4		7
Purse Snatching	1		3		4
Rape-Forcible	2		5		7
Rape-Statutory			3		3
Resisting Arrest	2	1	5		8
Robbery	5	2	21		28
Safecracking	1		6		7
Sex Offense	3	1	1	2	7
Shoplifting	5		12	1	18
Traffic Offense	8		1		9
Trespassing	5		4		9
Vandalism	6	3	3	1	13
Viol. Conditional Release	9	15	7	5	36
Violation Probation	26	16	19	8	69
STATUS OFFENSES					
Curfew Violation	2	1	8	3	14
Incorrigible	49	38	33	40	160
Runaway	22	27	10	24	83
Truancy	40	18	34	14	106

\* This category includes those charged with Sniffing Glue, Paint, Aromatic Hydrocarbons as well as those charged with Using or Vending Illegal Drugs.

\*\* This category includes the following: Accessory to Felony, Arson, Burglary, Contempt of Court, Custody Problem, Discharging Firearms, Escapee, Gambling, Harrassment, Malicious Mischief, Obscene Phone Calls, Pointing a Weapon, Possession of Burglary Tools, Pulling Fire Alarm Illegally.



**Table XIII**  
**ADMISSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY AGE**

Table XIII presents the distribution of the offenses for which juveniles were committed to the residential schools by age. Again, the figures in this table, reflect offenses and not juveniles. Younger juveniles appear to have been committed more frequently on status offenses than on criminal offenses.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES									
OFFENSE	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Totals
Assault	1		1	2	7	22	25		58
Attempted Felony			1		4	1	2	1	9
Auto Theft				4	12	17	24		57
Breaking and Entering	2	1	4	21	26	53	65	11	183
Delinquent				1	1	5	2		9
Dest. of Property					2	2	2		6
Disorderly Conduct				2	9	6	3		20
*Drug Charge			2	2	3	17	16	3	43
Drunkenness Charge				1		10	4		15
Forgery					2	2	6	2	12
Housebreaking			2	2	9	4	10	2	29
Larceny-Grand	1	1	2	6	9	10	24	5	58
Larceny-Petty	1	1	4	17	36	50	62	5	176
Manslaughter						1	1	2	4
Murder						1	5	1	7
**Other				3	3	9	13		28
Poss. Stolen Goods				6	3	5	5		19
Poss. of Weapons					2	4	1		7
Purse Snatching							4		4
Rape-Forcible						1	5	1	7
Rape-Statutory		1	1				1		3
Resisting Arrest				1	1	2	4		8
Robbery		1		2	6	6	11	2	28
Safecracking							6	1	7
Sex Offense				1		4	2		7
Shoplifting				5	7	1	3	2	18
Traffic Offense				2	1	3	2	1	9
Trespassing				3	1	2	2	1	9
Vandalism				1	4	5	3		13
Viol. Conditional Release			1	3	3	17	10	2	36
Violation Probation			8	3	16	41	14	1	69

# STATUS OFFENSES

Curfew Violation			2	4	1	5	1	1	14
Incorrigible	3		4	29	27	50	42	5	160
Runaway	1		1	9	21	22	25	4	83
Truancy	1	2	2	15	30	31	22	3	106

\* This category includes those charged with Sniffing Glue, Paint, Aromatic Hydrocarbons as well as those charged with Using or Vending Illegal Drugs.

\*\* This category includes the following: Accessory to Felony, Arson, Burglary, Contempt of Court, Custody Problem, Discharging Firearms, Escapee, Gambling, Harrassment, Malicious Mischief, Obscene Phone Calls, Pointing a Weapon, Possession of Burglary Tools, Pulling Fire Alarm Illegally.



Table XIV

# DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS BY RACE, SEX AND COUNTY OF ORIGIN

Table XIV presents the distribution of admissions to the residential schools by race, sex and county of origin. This table also includes two rankings for each county, one rank based on the total admissions and the other based on the percentage of the county's juveniles committed. The population figures were taken from the 1970 census and include only juveniles between the ages of 10 and 16. There are significant differences between the two rankings for each county in almost every case. Greenville, for example, committed the second largest number of juveniles to the residential schools, but ranks thirteenth in the percentage of its juvenile population committed.

County	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Total Admissions	Rank By Admissions	County's Juvenile Population	% Of County's Juveniles Committed	Rank By % County Juveniles
Abbeville			3		3	25	4,140	.07	21
Aiken	11	5	12		28	9	20,480	.14	14
Allendale			1		1	27	2,119	.05	23
Anderson	15	11	8	7	41	6	20,792	.20	9
Bamberg		1	4	1	6	23	3,589	.17	11
Barnwell			1	1	2	26	4,034	.05	23
Beaufort	2		5	2	9	22	9,885	.09	19
Berkeley	8	5	3		16	17	14,723	.11	17
Calhoun			1		1	27	2,650	.04	24
Charleston	57	13	76	7	153	1	53,237	.29	5
Cherokee	14		2		16	17	7,392	.22	8
Chester	9		9	1	19	15	6,412	.30	4
Chesterfield	5		4	2	11	20	7,440	.15	13
Clarendon			2		2	26	6,826	.03	25
Colleton	4		12	4	20	14	6,426	.31	3

Darlington	6	1	17		24	11	12,367	.19	10
Dillon	3		2		5	24	7,428	.07	21
Dorchester	12	3	2		19	15	7,886	.24	7
Edgefield		1	1	2	2	26	3,755	.05	23
Fairfield			1	2	3	25	4,798	.06	22
Florence	5	3	9	2	19	15	20,591	.09	19
Georgetown	4		5	1	10	21	8,696	.11	17
Greenville	30	7	27	7	71	2	48,561	.15	13
Greenwood	12	1	16	5	34	7	9,964	.34	2
Hampton		1	1	1	3	25	3,638	.08	20
Horry	8	1	3	3	15	18	15,731	.10	18
Jasper	1		2	1	3	25	2,977	.10	18
Kershaw	8	4	8		20	14	8,010	.25	6
Lancaster	14	2	3	3	22	12	9,327	.24	7
Laurens	6		9		16	17	10,095	.16	12
Lee	1		1	1	2	26	5,025	.04	24
Lexington	12		6	3	21	13	18,887	.11	17
McCormick			2		2	26	1,958	.10	18
Marion	3	2	4	1	12	19	7,197	.17	11
Marlboro	5		1		6	23	6,387	.09	19
Newberry			3		3	25	5,592	.05	23
Oconee	6	2	2		10	20	8,220	.12	16
Orangeburg	10		19	2	31	8	16,322	.20	9
Pickens	7	7	3	1	18	16	10,707	.17	11
Richland	19	4	34	9	66	3	43,660	.15	12
Saluda							3,270		
Spartanburg	11	8	18	15	52	4	34,033	.15	13
Sumter	9	5	8	5	27	10	19,217	.14	14
Union	8	3	10		21	13	5,934	.35	1
Williamsburg			6		6	23	9,080	.07	21
York	20	8	16	7	51	5	17,813	.29	5
Out of State	1				1	27			
TOTALS	346	98	382	96	922				



**Table XV**  
**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**  
**CONDITIONAL RELEASE REVOCATIONS**

Table XV presents the distribution of conditional release revocations among the four residential schools. John G. Richards had the highest number of total revocations while South Carolina School for Boys had the highest number of repeated revocations.

Number of Revocations	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	S. C. School for Boys	ICU	Totals
1	29	36	12	9	86
2	9	7		5	21
3		2	4	1	7
TOTALS	38	45	16	15	114

**Table XVI**  
**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**  
**RECOMMITMENTS**

Table XVII presents an analysis of the admissions to the four residential schools during the past fiscal year who had had a previous final commitment to the agency. Juveniles with previous final commitments were most frequently found at John G. Richards. The Intensive Care Unit had the next highest number of recommitments during fiscal year 1975-1976.

Number of Final Commitments	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	S. C. School for Boys	Intensive Care Unit	Totals
1	35	108	37	41	221
2	8	28	12	20	68
3		4	2	13	19
4				1	1
TOTALS	43	140	51	75	309

**Table XVII**  
**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**  
**DISCHARGES**

The majority of the juveniles discharged from the residential schools during 1975-1976 were given conditional releases. Those who were released unconditionally accounted for 15 percent of the juveniles returned to the community. The majority of these were juveniles who had passed their seventeenth birthdays.

	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	S. C. School for Boys	ICU	Totals
Unconditional Releases	44	40	5	33	122
Conditional Releases	159	259	194	85	697
Intra-Agency Transfer	26	66	32	6	130
Inter-Agency Transfers		4			4
Runaways Not Returned		7			7
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>960</b>

Total number released to community — 819  
85 percent conditional releases



## YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

The Youth Bureau Division of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services was established through legislative action in 1971. This Division was mandated to work along with the courts and public and private agencies in providing services for troubled youth in the community. The Youth Bureau's mission is to change conditions that tend to create delinquency and to divert children and youth from the juvenile justice system. To carry out this mission, four objectives have been defined: 1) to mobilize community resources to solve youth problems; 2) to strengthen existing youth resources and develop new ones; 3) to promote positive programs to remedy delinquency breeding conditions; and 4) to deinstitutionalize all status offenders.

In an effort to accomplish these specified objectives, a multi-faceted approach to program development has been adopted. Such an approach includes both direct and indirect service components in the form of Field Service Programs, the Neighborhood Youth Center, Residential Programs, and Advisory Councils.

Field Service Programs play an essential and integral part in service delivery to the youth of South Carolina. This component is the focal point for coordination of services among public and private service agencies. Field Service functions are defined as: 1) mobilization of existing resources to provide services; 2) diagnosis of problem areas and implementation of diagnostic and treatment plans; 3) monitoring of diagnostic and treatment programs and progress; 4) direct treatment services to youth and their families; 5) identification of community problems that foster delinquency and development of programs to solve these problems; and 6) provision of information to other agencies and the public concerning services to, programs for, and needs of children with behavioral disorders. These functions are actualized through a network of four distinct organizational units, depending upon the needs of the communities in which each unit is located. The Field Service Unit is the primary member of this network and is staffed by a supervisor of social services, social workers, special projects staff and youth counselors. The Diagnostic Unit performs non-residential evaluations for referred or committed clients prior to the development and implementation of the treatment plan. In some instances, courts utilize the non-residential diagnostic units in lieu of commitment to the residential Department of Youth Services Reception and Evaluation Center. Also, the Diagnostic Unit serves as a resource for other agencies in need of professional evaluations of specified clients. This unit is composed of psychologists, psychometrists, and youth counselors under a supervisor of diagnostic services. The Satellite Office is a branch of the Field Service Unit



functioning in a designated area not served by the larger unit and staffed on a smaller scale by social workers and youth counselors. The Circuit Office is the fourth unit within the field service network and is staffed by a roving circuit counselor responsible for a multi-county area. A regional supervisor administers the overall field service network and the staffing pattern is completed by secretarial personnel in each unit. Volunteers are also utilized throughout the entire network, as are field placement students from various colleges and universities within the State of South Carolina.

Referrals to Field Services Programs come from a variety of sources such as police, courts, schools, mental health clinics, Departments of Social Services, as well as from families and youth themselves. Criteria for acceptance into the Field Service Program include: 1) behavioral problems; 2) non-adjudicated pre-delinquent; 3) adjudicated delinquent; and 4) past history of delinquency or previous client of the Department of Youth Services. Children with no history of behavioral problems or delinquency are potential clients and will be accepted for services if it is determined that Field Services can offer some type of assistance to them or their families. Except in certain specified instances, sixteen is the maximum age for referrals.

The second program component of the Youth Bureau is the Neighborhood Youth Center. Its goals, in keeping with the Bureau's overall mission, are: 1) to reduce arrest of juveniles in a designated target area; 2) to provide recreation for community people of all ages; 3) to act as a referral and follow-up service for existing agencies; 4) to provide alternate educational programs for area youth; and 5) to provide a viable channel where community voices can be heard. The purpose of the Neighborhood Center is to provide specialized direct services to neighborhood youth and to their families on a non-residential basis. In addition to direct services, the Center will provide programs to prevent delinquency as well as collaborate and coordinate with other agencies in terms of providing a variety of needed service to the community.

Referrals to a Neighborhood Center come from families, youth, churches, law enforcement agencies, courts, schools, and other service agencies. Priority is given to referrals from the designated target area but not restricted to that area. Services of the Center are available to youth (pre-school to twenty-one years) and their parents. Examples of programs which these youth and their parents might participate in are various recreational activities such as volleyball, baseball and basketball leagues, arts and crafts, adult education, day camps, and employment services.



Residential programs comprise the third service component of the Youth Bureau and include agency operated group homes, contractual group homes, runaway shelters and foster care arrangements. Agency operated group homes are the basis of the community residential programs. Group homes are twenty-four hour residential treatment centers providing treatment or custody for up to twelve residents, and afford the opportunity for utilization of community educational, training, recreational, socializational, and health facilities. Group homes represent alternatives to incarceration or institutionalization for adolescent males and females through sixteen years of age. In this respect, such residential care is designed and intended primarily for status offenders. Agency group homes allow the youth an intensified three to six month treatment program in which he is afforded the opportunity, through various treatment modalities, therapeutic intervention, and strong involvement with caring staff, to at least begin to resolve serious and destructive inner conflicts, conflicts with parents, teachers, and various emotional and anti-social problems commonly manifested by today's adolescents.

The Agency also operates a runaway shelter which is located in Charleston. Such a shelter provides temporary emergency placement for runaway youth. During this placement the youth receives counseling regarding a responsible course of action and help in following through on such plans. Each youth is expected to develop such a plan within three days. Basic social work is done and transportation is offered to reunite youth with parents.

Contractual group homes are a recent addition to the Agency. Thus the Agency has been able to expand its resources in providing alternatives to institutionalization of many Agency children, both committed and non-committed. Such contractual group homes are very similar in staffing arrangements and philosophy to the Agency group homes, and these group home directors become involved in monthly Agency group home meetings. Future plans in the area of residential programs call for additional contractual arrangements with foster family homes who will take selected Agency youth on either a short term (emergency) or long-term basis in providing many of the same elements as do group homes.

Another means of accomplishing objectives and fulfilling the mission of the Youth Bureau is through the development of advisory councils on a regional basis throughout the State. Conceptually, the advisory council is an indirect service component which has the potential to function on three levels: the Adult Advisory Council; the Youth Advisory Council; and the Professional Advisory Council. In most regions a clear distinction of these levels has not proved as effective as a consolidated effort of some form. The Adult Advisory Council is composed of con-



cerned citizens representing a broad cross section of the community. These citizens are acquainted with the needs of youth and have access to the social, economic and political power structure within the region. They serve without remuneration and provide the vital services of maintaining communication with the public and assisting to effectively plan and implement Youth Bureau programs.

The mission of the Youth Advisory Council is to allow for youth involvement in the decision making processes which affect their lives. It is composed of youth representing a broad spectrum of the juvenile population.

The Professional Advisory Council includes representatives of the major Youth Service agencies, law enforcement, and probation officers. Members will lend their expert knowledge from their field of specialty in planning a treatment program for the referred juvenile. Through the concentrated efforts of the Professional Advisory Council the fragmentation of services to juveniles is ameliorated with emphasis being placed on the total rehabilitation of the juvenile.

The organizational structure and the basic programmatic approach to services allows for flexibility in the creation of specialized projects as needed in particular communities and for certain client groups. During the past five years, the Youth Bureau has developed a number of specialized programs to meet the needs of the different communities. Not all of these programs are available in each county.

1. The Pre-Trial Intervention Programs are designed to provide the first offender juvenile an alternative to voluntarily obtain diagnostic, counseling, and other appropriate services in an attempt to develop attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors more acceptable to the community in which he lives. The local family court system screens first offenders for eligibility and refers these juveniles to the Youth Bureau Field Service Units for services. Following a specified period of time of providing diagnostic and treatment services, the Youth Bureau Field Service Unit submits a report of the youth's progress and a recommendation concerning case disposition to the local family court system.

2. The Tracking Program is designed for use with multi-problem children who need to be supervised closely to maintain acceptable behavior in the community. Its intent is to provide support and a highly structured schedule for clients to prevent involvement in delinquency and provide an alternative program to institutionalization. A volunteer counselor is responsible for maintaining a maximum amount of contact with his client. Between the two, a schedule that flows for 24 hours a day, seven days a week including recreation, school time, leisure time, and weekend activities is negotiated. These activities are monitored on an unscheduled basis to insure that the client is following the schedule.



3. The volunteer program is presently utilized in many of the units across the State. In addition, a statewide volunteer service is to be organized to integrate, mobilize, and supervise community based volunteers who work closely with the professional staff to provide a wide variety of professional services. Volunteers will be used as treatment, monitoring and supervising persons to provide constant person-to-person involvement with troubled children and youth. A sole source contract is being negotiated with the Alston Wilkes Society to aid in this endeavor. This group was originally created as a prisoner aid volunteer group but has expanded its program to include volunteers for juvenile purposes.

4. The Alternative School Program has as its objective the encouragement of students to re-enter school or to stay in school. There are three basic alternative education programs: the Volunteer Tutorial Program; Stay-In-School Project; and Truancy Intervention Workshop. The Volunteer Tutorial Program is an individualized tutoring service available to in-school and/or out-of-school youth. Coordinated and supervised by a field service staff member, local volunteers provide tutoring in the areas of basic academic skills, creative arts, recreational and sporting skills, and self-awareness.

5. The Stay-In-School Project is a program designed to utilize volunteers to contact school dropouts. The volunteers pledge to help solve problems that may have caused the student to dropout. He may try to persuade the youth to return to school, counsel him, and keep in touch with him all year to make sure his problems do not recur, that his grades continue to be satisfactory, and to lend support.

6. The Truancy Intervention Workshop has as its goal the reduction of truant behavior. It is designed to function in close cooperation with the family court and the school system where referrals for the program originate. Youths participate in 27 days of instruction on self-image and self-concept in lieu of being petitioned for truancy. The petition is delayed for a specified treatment period and subsequent probationary period during which time the director of the Workshop furnishes the referring school assessment information and recommendations. Upon completion of the program the family court may dismiss charges at its discretion. Follow-up is conducted at the designated periods to determine the need for further services.

7. The Youth Employment Service provides youth with both odd jobs and full or part time jobs. The Odd Job Pool gives youth an opportunity to earn money and learn job responsibility. The full or part time program provides training in the areas of job responsibility, how to handle an interview, how to fill out an application, and how to dress appropriately for an interview.

On November 4, 1975, the State of South Carolina was awarded a 1.5 million dollar grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for the purpose of serving status offenders in community settings rather than detention and institutional correctional facilities. The Department of Youth Services has been designated to coordinate this grant, which is one of eleven awarded in the United States. Implementation of this grant will be accomplished over a two year period during which time previously described services and programs will be established in every county in South Carolina.

By November, 1977, it is projected that institutionalized status offenders will be decreased from a monthly total of 210 to 0. Those status offenders ordinarily institutionalized will be treated through a myriad of alternative community programs. In this same time period, Youth Bureau offices will be opened in every county in the state. Following is a listing of the present Youth Bureau offices and the tentative opening dates of the proposed new offices:

Chester/Lancaster Circuit Office  
115 Reedy Street  
Chester, South Carolina 29706  
Telephone: (803) 385-3011

Spartanburg Field Service Office  
210 Chestnut Street  
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301  
Telephone: (803) 585-8757/8758

Union/Cherokee Circuit Office  
Union Courthouse  
Office 302  
Union, South Carolina 29379  
Telephone: (803) 427-4092

Columbia Field Service Office  
3105 Devine Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29205  
Telephone: (803) 758-5710/5711/7090  
Specialized Project:  
Pre-Trial Intervention Program

St. Lukes Neighborhood Center  
2211 Lady Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29204  
Telephone: (803) 758-5920

Lexington Field Service Office  
506 Hendrix Street  
Lexington, South Carolina 29072  
Telephone: (803) 359-5153



Charleston Field Service Office  
Charleston Diagnostic Center  
4360 Headquarters Road  
Charleston Heights, South Carolina 29405  
Telephone: (803) 744-3381

Specialized Project:

Nonresidential Reception and Evaluation Program  
Stay-In-School Project  
Behavior Modification in the Classroom  
Alternative Education Program  
Tracking Program

Beaufort Satellite Office  
902 North Street  
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902  
Telephone: (803) 524-0443

Greenville Youth Bureau — Field Service Office  
1208 East Washington Street  
Greenville, South Carolina 29601  
Telephone: (803) 233-2719

Greenville Diagnostic Center  
1300-A East Washington Street  
Greenville, South Carolina 29601  
Telephone: (803) 232-8786

Anderson Satellite and Diagnostic Unit  
414 East Orr Street  
Anderson, South Carolina 29621  
Telephone: (803) 224-7904

Oconee Satellite Office  
102 South College Street  
Walhalla, South Carolina 29691  
Telephone: (803) 638-9166

Laurens Satellite and Diagnostic Unit  
111½ Public Square  
Laurens, South Carolina 29620  
Telephone: (803) 984-0505

Greenwood Satellite and Diagnostic Unit  
P-114 Park Plaza, Park Avenue  
Greenwood, South Carolina 29646  
Telephone: (803) 229-6125

Rock Hill Field Service Office  
P. O. Box 10671  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730  
Telephone: (803) 327-6151

Specialized Projects:

Youth Employment Service  
Truancy Intervention Workshop  
Tutorial Workshop

## Group Homes

Caroselle (females)

2231 Lincoln Street

Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Telephone: (803) 252-1416

Greenville Group Home (males)

35 Perry Avenue

Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Telephone: (803) 233-5574

Fifteen Riverside Drive (Runaway Shelter)

15 Riverside Drive

Charleston, South Carolina 29403

Telephone: (803) 723-8420

## Opening Dates for Proposed Youth Bureau Offices

Pickens Satellite .....	3-21-77
Abbeville, Edgefield, McCormick	
Saluda Circuit Office .....	7-26-76
Newberry, Fairfield Circuit Office .....	10-18-76
Barnwell, Bamberg, Calhoun,	
Allendale Circuit Office .....	10-18-76
Orangeburg Satellite Office .....	12-19-76
Aiken Field Service Office .....	1-24-77
Kershaw, Lee, Clarendon Circuit Office .....	9-21-76
Sumter Field Service Office .....	1-24-77
Williamsburg/Georgetown Circuit Office .....	2-21-77
Horry Field Service Office .....	8-21-77
Berkeley Satellite Office .....	10-01-76
Dorchester Satellite Office .....	10-01-76
Hampton/Jasper Circuit Office .....	10-18-76
Colleton Field Service Office .....	1-24-77
Summerville Girls Home .....	7-15-76
Charleston Boys Home .....	11-01-76
Columbia Boys Home .....	1-30-77
Greenville Girls Home .....	6-01-77



**Table XVIII**  
**YOUTH BUREAU**  
**POPULATION STATISTICS**

Table XVIII shows the population statistics and average daily population figures of the Youth Bureau units during the past fiscal year. Charleston, Greenville, Spartanburg and Columbia Youth Bureaus averaged more than one hundred clients per day. Without exception each Youth Bureau showed an increase in the number of clients served from the beginning of the year.

Facility	Population		Average Daily Population
	1 July 75	30 June 76	
Columbia	82	134	106
Lexington	0	26	10
Charleston	129	391	251
Spartanburg	65	126	102
Union	0	15	6
Cherokee	0	12	6
Greenville	148	156	140
Greenville Diagnostic	0	40	16
Anderson	46	103	64
Anderson Diagnostic	0	58	22
Laurens	0	46	20
Greenwood	1	58	33
Oconee	0	8	5
Rock Hill	45	65	65
Lancaster	0	8	6
Chester	0	9	4
Beaufort	0	4	3

**Table XIX**  
**YOUTH BUREAU**

**SOURCES OF REFERRALS AND ACCEPTED CASES**

Family Courts accounted for 50.47% of the referrals to the Youth Bureau during the past fiscal year. Table XIX shows these referrals distributed among petitioned, non-petitioned and committed cases. Juveniles can only be committed to the Youth Bureaus if they are committed to the non-residential diagnostic units in Greenville, Anderson and Charleston. Public schools and families were the next two most frequent sources of referrals.

Table XIX also shows what percentages of those cases referred from the different sources were accepted by the Youth Bureau. A total of 80.49% of those referred were accepted as active cases.

Source of Referral	Number of Clients Referred	Number of Clients Accepted	% Accepted	% of Total Accepted
Churches	1	1	100%	0.04
Crisis Service Agency	4	4	100%	0.17
Dept. of Social Services	99	77	77.7%	3.24
Dept. of Vocational Rehabilitation	8	7	87.5%	0.29
Family Court-Commitments	198	182	91.9%	7.66
Family Court-Non-Petitioned	452	367	81.2%	15.45
Family Court-Petitioned	840	689	82%	29.00
Family/Relative	202	153	75.7%	6.44
Family Service Agency	9	4	44.4%	0.17
Group Home	58	51	87.9%	2.15
Law Enforcement	250	153	61.2%	6.44
Mental Health Clinic	44	37	84.1%	1.56
Military Installation	3	1	33.3%	0.04
Neighborhood Center	2	2	100%	0.08
Other	94	68	72.3%	2.87
Private School	20	19	95%	0.80
Physician/Medical Source	4	4	100%	0.17
Probate Courts	8	8	100%	0.34
Probation	4	2	50%	0.08
Public School	542	451	83.2%	18.98
Reception and Evaluation Center	10	7	70%	0.29
Self	98	88	89.8%	3.70
Volunteer Program	2	1	50%	0.04
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,952</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>80.49%</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Table XX**  
**YOUTH BUREAU**

**DISTRIBUTION OF REFERRALS BY AGE, RACE AND SEX**

The distribution of the referrals by age, race and sex shown in Table XX suggests that the majority of the juveniles referred to the Youth Bureau are white. There are also more males than females. Almost two-thirds (2/3) of the referrals were between the ages of 14 and 16.

Age	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
5	6	5	1		12
6	6	6	1		13
7	15	5	5		25
8	19	9	14	3	45
9	22	6	18	1	47
10	33	13	41	5	92
11	62	18	41	24	145
12	84	49	62	23	218
13	122	133	80	71	406
14	224	179	110	80	593
15	274	199	128	78	679
16	227	175	103	68	573
17	31	23	23	14	91
18	5	4	2	2	13
Totals	1,130	824	629	369	2,952

Percentage of Males .....59.6%  
 Percentage of Females .....40.4%  
 Percentage of Whites .....66.2%  
 Percentage of Non-Whites .....33.8%

**Table XXI**  
**YOUTH BUREAU**

**DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL**  
**BY RACE AND SEX**

Table XXI provides a distribution of the reasons for referral to the Youth Bureaus by race and sex. More juveniles were referred for incorrigibility than for any other reason. School related problems also accounted for a large percentage of the referrals. The majority of those referred as incorrigibles were white, and were almost evenly distributed between males and females. A large proportion of those referred for school related problems were white males.

Reason for Referral	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
Abuse & Neglect	10	3	2	1	16
Alternative Placement	33	52	13	22	120
Arson		2			2
Assault	10	2	37	9	58
Auto Entry	6	2	4		12
Auto Theft	14	2	3		19
Bomb Threat	1	2	1	1	5
Breaking and Entering	99	17	63	3	182
Burglary	4				4
Contempt of Court	1				1
Criminal—Other	16		9	1	26
Disorderly Conduct	25	12	13	4	54
Drugs—Felony	4			1	5
Drugs—Misdemeanor	64	19	13	2	98
Emotional/Psychological	23	21	5	7	56
Forgery	1	3	2	3	9
Health Problems	7	14	4	7	32
Home Related Problems	77	75	30	32	214
Incorrigible	165	151	90	78	484
Information/Other Agencies	25	21	5	5	56
Larceny	72	11	70	10	163
Poss. Stolen Goods	3		8		11
Poss. Weapons	2		6		8
Purse Snatching	6			2	8
Robbery	2		3	1	6
Runaway	34	126	8	16	184
School Related Problems	181	94	92	52	419
Sex Offense	2	1	9	1	13
Shoplifting	53	54	46	58	211
Status-Other	18	7	24	4	53
Traffic Violation	7	1	1		9
Trespassing	11	23	9	2	25
Truancy	147	125	56	45	373
Tutorial Workshop	4	1	2	1	8
Violation of Probation	3	3	1	1	8
Totals	1,130	824	629	369	2,952



**Table XXII**  
**YOUTH BUREAU**

**DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL BY AGE**

Table XXII shows the distribution of reasons for referral by age. It is interesting to note that those referred for school related problems were distributed over an age span from five to eighteen years of age. More than half of those referred as incorrigibles were between the ages of 14 and 16.

Reason for Referral	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Totals
Abuse and Neglect			1		1		2	1	2	3	4	2			16
Alternative Placement			1	1	2	4	7	5	22	26	30	22			120
Arson											1	1			2
Assault				2		2	3	5	6	11	16	11	2		58
Auto Entry							1	1	2	2	3	3			12
Auto Theft								2	1	5	4	6	1		19
Bomb Threat								1			2	2			5
Breaking and Entering			1	4	2	7	16	19	22	39	26	41	5		182
Burglary											2	2			4
Contempt of Court											1				1
Criminal — Other					1			2	4	4	9	6			26
Disorderly Conduct				1	2	1	1	6	4	10	8	19	2		54
Drugs — Felony										1	3	1			5
Drugs — Misdemeanor						1	1	4	6	16	31	34	5		98
Emotional/Psychological	2	2	1	4	3	4	3	3	10	6	9	8	1		56
Forgery									3			5	1		9
Health Problems				1	1	2		5	7	10	3	3			32
Home Related Problems	1		2		3	6	11	20	29	47	53	35	6	1	214
Incorrigible	2	1		7	8	27	22	34	63	91	132	90	7		484
Information/Other Agencies	2	3	2	3			2	1	6	15	11	9	2		56
Larceny					3	1	8	8	23	35	47	35	3		163
Poss. Stolen Goods								1		1	2	7			11
Poss. Weapons						1				1	4	2			8
Purse Snatching							1			1	1	3	2		8
Robbery								1				5			6
Runaway			1	1			4	10	35	49	41	41	2		184
School Related Problems	5	4	11	11	9	15	31	38	49	70	71	59	34	12	419
Sex Offense			1					1		1	5	2	3		13
Shoplifting					4	3	10	20	34	35	48	55	2		211
Status — Other				1	2	4	4	5	3	9	8	12	5		53
Traffic Violation									1	1	1	2	4		9
Trespassing										3	5	11	6		25
Truancy		3	4	9	5	14	13	25	70	96	93	40	1		373
Tutorial Workshop					1				1	1	4	1			8
Violation of Probation							2	1	1	2	2				8
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2952</b>

Table XXIII  
YOUTH BUREAU  
DISTRIBUTION OF REFERRALS BY UNIT AND  
SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Table XXIII presents a distribution of the referrals by source of referral and by the Youth Bureau unit.

Source of Referral	Anderson Diag.	Anderson Y. B.	Beaufort Y. B.	Charleston Diag. & Y. B.	Charlottesville Y. B.	Columbia Y. B.	Greenville Diag.	Greenville Y. B.	Greenwood Y. B.	Lancaster Y. B.	Laurens Y. B.	Lexington Y. B.	Monroe Y. B.	Rock Hill Y. B.	Spartanburg Y. B.	Union Y. B.	Totals Referrals	% Of Referrals
Churches																1	1	0.03
Crisis Service Agency		1		1	55	1	2	7	1	18	2	3	7	7	2	2	4	0.14
Dept. of Social Services	1																99	3.35
Dept. of Vocational Rehab.	7				151			1	1	1				4	1	2	8	0.27
Family Court-Commitments	23	79			45	2	129	23	36	42				2	36	1	198	6.71
Family Court-Non-Petitioned	26	71	1	247	9	3	120	24	39	11	1	17	5	30	125	15	452	15.31
Family Court-Petitioned	3	6	3				35	1	63	4	2	7	1	8	69		940	28.46
Family/Relative																	202	6.84
Family Service Agency		6															9	0.30
Law Enforcement		11			15	1	15	64	1					3	47		186	6.26
Law Enforcement														42	100	1	250	8.46
Mental Health Clinic					27	1		3							7		44	1.49
Military Installation																	3	0.10
Neighborhood Center														19	5	1	2	0.07
Other	2	1			31		9	1	7								94	3.18
Physician/Medical Source					3										1		4	0.14
Private School					19												20	0.69
Probation	1		3		7												8	0.27
Public School	14	61			38	2	2	145	3	71	4	8		43	140	1	542	18.36
Referral & Evaluation Ctr.																	10	0.34
Self		1			81			2	1					3	4		5	0.17
Volunteer Program					1												2	0.08
TOTALS	78	237	7	724	13	10	481	68	330	73	15	26	8	246	543	20	2,952	100%



**Table XXIV**  
**YOUTH BUREAU**  
**DISCHARGES**

Table XXIV provides the distribution of discharges during fiscal year 1976 from each of the Youth Bureau facilities in operation.

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Total Discharges FY 76</b>
Columbia .....	399
Lexington .....	3
Charleston .....	430
Spartanburg .....	473
Union .....	8
Cherokee .....	1
Greenville .....	335
Greenville Diagnostic .....	39
Anderson .....	187
Anderson Diagnostic .....	44
Laurens .....	18
Greenwood .....	38
Oconee .....	0
Rock Hill .....	223
Lancaster .....	7
Chester .....	3
Beaufort .....	2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,210</b>